

ORACLE THEATRE

Today Only

May Marsh and Robert Heron in

"BY MAN'S LAW"

A drama in 2 parts.

"A SON OF NEPTUNE"

A drama of thrilling adventure, in 3 parts.

Billie Ritchie in

"CROOKED FROM THE START"

L-Ko Comedy in 2 parts.

ORACLE THEATRE

The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.

CAMPAIGN TO REDUCE TAXES.

A campaign for a reduction of taxes is to start in this state this fall, and the Standard will lend its energy to the cause.

We are informed that hundreds of thousands of dollars are being received by the state of Utah from sources outside direct taxation, and still the state is kept constantly on the verge of financial distress, and there is a proposal to increase the bonded indebtedness to meet a prospective shortage.

There has been a juggling of figures to make it appear that nearly all the revenues of the state go to educational institutions, but the facts do not disclose such a condition.

It is said that quite a sensation is being prepared for the taxpayers, following the receipt of tax notices which, in themselves will possess an element of surprise, as the promise was given that taxes would be reduced.

WHERE SABOTAGE DESTROYED \$100,000 IN RUBBER.

Once again the question is asked, "What is sabotage?" Fred E. Ruslander, a magazine writer, answers in the following article:

Sabotage is the philosophy that makes a virtue of disloyalty. It is the credo of the shirker, and the bosomiah of the loafer. It is the doctrine of destruction and the catechism of the terrorist. It is the culmination of the sneaking, unmanly, un-American indecent preachment that have piled up odium on the heads of decent employers for ten decades. It is all of this, and could be more, and still be dismissed were it not for the fact that so many of working men and working women in America believe in it, in theory, if they do not put it in actual practice.

Not long ago an official of one of the big tire factories discussed sabotage with me. I told him it meant, in actuality, a wooden brake shoe, that it originally meant the act of braking an engine or vehicle, but that it would mean, sooner or later, the act of breaking an industry.

"You can't tell me decent American workers would stoop to anything like that," he cried. "That's the trouble with you writers; you get cracked on these subjects."

Now it so happened that I was in the city where this man's plant is located during a recent strike. I attended a meeting of the strikers, and I heard, later, a discussion as to the strategy in over-cooking the rubber. I happen to know that this is a most frequent occurrence in that particular plant. Just what it costs to have vats of rubber destroyed I don't know. I know little about the

making of rubber. What I do know is that last month an acquaintance of mine told me more than \$100,000 worth of raw material had been destroyed for this corporation since the men returned to work.

In this instance, sabotage is performed by individuals and not by the whole body of workers.

We doubt some of the statements made by Mr. Ruslander. We do not believe workmen, in the employ of a company, deliberately would destroy \$100,000 of rubber, or, if they did, that they could continue in employment, unless the men in charge were asleep.

The average employee is loyal to his employer, if given half a chance.

Sabotage is an importation from France where, among the submerged lower classes, laboring for a mere existence and without hope, resentment over mistreatment was manifested by poor workmanship, but in this country there is little or no place for sabotage.

BIG EVENTS ABOUT TO OCCUR IN WAR.

There is no let up to the smashing blows of the allies on the Somme. On last Friday, on Saturday, on Monday and Tuesday and again last night the British and French hammered at the Germans on the Somme, and Berlin in its last official note, made a most surprising announcement, in which the statement occurs, "The conquest of these villages on the line Guedecourt must be recognized," and adds: "But before all, we must think of our heroic troops, who faced the united Anglo-French principal force and the massed employment of material of the whole world's war industry, prepared during many months."

A day last week the Associated Press carried a story to the effect that the aged king-emperor of Austria-Hungary had started the civilized world by his refusal, in an autograph letter to Secretary Lansing, to allow Americans to feed the starving people of Poland, and then this paragraph appeared:

"The monarch's refusal of American aid is not yet fully understood in detail, but the President will undoubtedly publish the letter. It is hardly probable that the Teutonic allies will allege their own ability to care for the starving of Poland, for it is well known that suffering is now widespread in Germany and Austria-Hungary and those countries have no food or clothing to spare."

If this view of conditions in the central empires is reliable, then we have a better understanding of what is transpiring on the Somme and can look forward to surprising changes in the war. The end may be nearer than the military writers have forecast. Simonds predicts a retreat of the Germans from northern France within three weeks. The inability of the Teutons to successfully fight back indicates that a withdrawal is already in progress; and Berlin's doleful note, entirely out of harmony with the proud declarations of the past, may be intended to prepare the Germans at home for what is coming.

A realignment of the Germans, so as to shorten their defenses, would not mean that the Teutons are beaten, but it would disclose an approach to exhaustion of reserves.

HAY SHORTAGE MAY BE OVERCOME.

Our farmers are complaining that the hay crop is short and the dairymen declare they must sell their cows owing to the high price of hay. Now, it is just possible our dairymen, by looking around the corner will discover a plentiful supply of hay at prices within their reach.

We have been handed a review of the hay crop from the Elgin Dairy Report of last Saturday, which is as follows:

"Hay is one of the few crops favored by the seasons. The month of August added 1,500,000 tons to the excellent promise of last month. A total production of 56,200,000 tons was indicated on September 1, which is 1,000,000 tons in excess of last year's great crop, and 20,000,000 tons greater than the average for the years of 1910 to 1914. Decreases, in a few states suffering from deficient rainfall, were not great

EVENING SKIES IN AUTUMN.

Who knows but the stars in Night's royal crown
That sprinkle the air with a golden spray.
Are spiritual eyes of the glory come down
Through the tangled web of the Milky Way!

Maybe in that realm of the voiceless zone
Of silence profound and eternal repose,
Those stars are abodes of nurslings now flown
From hearthstones, and cradles of love: Who knows!

It may be Utopia where viewless babes are
To glad hungry hearts that are waiting below,—
Sweet cherubims biding in regions afar,
But only in visions we're suffered to know.

O, the home and its hearth and its warm ruddy blaze,
And the music, and books, and the discarded toys,
These speak unto us of the dear vanished days,
And drape with their shadow the long absent joys.

We see them in dreams that fade and are gone,
And we wake to the truth that stings like a rod:
For they sleep through the years awaiting the dawn,
In a low curtained home that is builded of sod.

It's only in Dreamland our spirits rejoice
To glimpse the loved faces beyond the dead years;
The winds fall asleep in the charm of their voice,
And clouds in old Landmarks are vapors of tears.

—A. S. CONDON.

Ogden, Utah, September 25, 1916.

because the haying season was largely over, or the future damage discounted in the reports of August 1. To the contrary, there were slight to moderate increases in all but a few of the North Central, North Atlantic and Pacific Coast states. The Southern States, generally showed slight decreases, due largely to developing droughty conditions in some sections, and rain and storm damage in others. The heavy precipitation this year is primarily responsible for the large hay crop, as was the case last year, although the increasing acreages devoted to alfalfa, field peas and other heavy hay-producing plants, has had a material influence in raising the yield and consequent total production.

With a great surplus of hay in the country, some means should be provided for shipping in a few railroads. If railroad rates are prohibitive, a reduction may be obtained by appealing to the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A DIVERSION FOR THE WORKER.

That a man or woman should have a hobby is generally conceded, but here is a new presentation of that idea from the Bulletin:

Every man should have an avocation—some work to play at, or some play to work at. It should be something entirely different from the occupation by which he earns his living. If he is a gardener by occupation he will not want to amuse his leisure hours by gardening, but if he bends all day over a desk under an electric light he will be a better and healthier citizen if he bends in his off hours over a flower bed or a vegetable garden, under the healing light of the sky.

An avocation implies something more than a fad; the idea really strikes very deeply into the roots of modern life. Multitudes of modern workers, both rich and poor, do not enjoy their work, or at least, do not put the best of themselves into it. Something artistic, poetic or mechanical is almost always choked out of them if they attend to nothing but earning a living. The faces of the crowds going home on the cars after 5 o'clock, or coming to work in the morning before 8 o'clock, show that. Why should we deny the truth? They are not radiant faces. They are not suffused with the joy of living. They are going to or coming from onerous tasks. The curse of Adam is on them.

If there is no more than this in a man's life he is only about half alive. If there is no more than this except the ordinary family routine, precious as that is to fortunate people, he is still not fully alive. There must be more to do, and the time and strength to do it. The natural bent, suppressed or not completely expressed during the day, must find its way into action or the man is weakened. Some crave books, some the feel of hammer, chisel and saw beneath their fingers, some the smell of good moist earth in planting season, some the keys or strings of a musical instrument, some the odors and sounds of a laboratory—and each should have what he craves.

Of course, this suggestion means nothing to those who have to work so hard all day that there is no strength left for diversions in the evening. But it is likely to be questioned more and more, as time goes on, whether any job has a right to take all a man's strength or all of his active time.

SAVING DAYLIGHT.

(Manchester Union). That the daylight saving plan is far from a dead issue, in spite of the somewhat chilling reception it has received in various parts of the country, including New Hampshire, is shown by the enthusiastic endorsement given it by many speakers at a meeting of business men held under the auspices of the Boston chamber of commerce on Wednesday. At this meeting a resolution was adopted, recommending that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States take a referendum vote on the proposition.

So far as Boston itself was concerned, the suggested plans were submitted. The first called for setting the clock forward an hour during the summer months only. The second favored keeping up the plan throughout the year. The third would set the clock ahead two hours in sum-

mer. Of course, there is plenty of room for difference of opinion as to the best method of working out a system suitable to Boston needs and conditions, but it is to be remarked that any of the three suggested ways involves acceptance of the principle involved and recognition of the value of daylight saving to the working population. The increased opportunity for recreation and exercise, the utilization of the long days of summer for open-air excursions and sports, and the greater chance for the reasonable diversion which everybody needs are things well worth while. These considerations seem to have been given full weight at the Boston meeting, and we do not doubt that they will be fully considered by the membership of the nation-wide commercial organization, whose good offices in testing public opinion are now requested.

AND THE TRAINS STILL RUN.

(San Francisco Bulletin).

The recent trend of railroad securities has been, on the whole, upward, notwithstanding a certain piece of legislation perpetrated by congress shortly before its adjournment. In a security movement so broad as this one prices do not lie. Railroad securities sell for more because they are thought to be worth more. The fact stands in amusing contrast to some of the doleful comments on the Adamson bill. A good deal of truly American buncombe was emitted while the Adamson bill was before congress and some of it came from the lips of men who pride themselves on being accurate, businesslike, and wholly free from the vices of politicians. When a question involving private interests of such magnitude arises in this country even financiers sometimes become hysterical.

Daily Market Report

WALL STREET

New York, Sept. 27.—The pace set by rails at the outset was more than maintained, leaders of that group increasing their advantage to levels that placed them at highest quotations for the past year or two, while Reading at 115 1/2 made a new record. Union Pacific was the most active stock of the noon hour, in which sales again exceeded half a million shares for the first time in many months superseding steel and coppers. Gross gains in rails ran to 2 points in many issues, with an increasing demand. Steel and representative industrials, as well as prominent specialties, held their ground and shipping shares rose substantially. Realizing provoked moderate reactions before noon. Bonds were firm.

Chicago Hog Market.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Hogs—Receipts 30,000; market slow, 15c under yesterday's average. Bulk, \$10.15@10.80; light, \$9.75@10.85; mixed, \$9.75@10.95; heavy, \$9.70@10.85; rough, \$9.70@9.90; pigs, \$7.00@9.90.

Omaha Livestock.

Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 27.—Hogs—Receipts 6000; market lower. Heavy \$9.80@10.10; light, \$10.10@10.50; pigs, \$9.25@10.25; bulk of sales, \$9.90@10.10.

Cattle—Receipts 8700; market steady. Native steers, \$6.75@10.75; cows and heifers, \$5.75@7.50; western steers, \$6.50@9.25; Texas steers, \$6.25@7.00; stockers and feeders, \$6.00@8.25.

Sheep—Receipts 30,000; market steady. Yearlings, \$7.35@8.50; wethers, \$6.50@7.75; lambs, \$10.00@10.25.

Sugar.

New York, Sept. 27.—Raw sugar, steady; centrifugal, 5.89c; molasses, 4.99c; refined, steady; fine granulated, 6.75@7.00c.

Sugar futures prices at noon were unchanged.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Wheat prices appeared today to be still weighed down by the bearish influence of the high world supply, the largest known at this season. Free selling took place, with support poor, until the market had undergone a decided setback. Balkan developments were being watched closely but a majority of traders seemed to accept the view that chances of an early opening of the Dardanelles was not good.

BOSTON WINS SIXTH GAME

Braves Defeat Pittsburg in Last Home Game of Season 1 to 0.

Boston, Sept. 27.—Boston won its sixth straight game, 1 to 0, from Pittsburg today in the last home game of the season. Tyler kept four hits well scattered and was never in danger. The locals got their lone run in the eighth inning on a base on balls, a sacrifice hit and a single by Magee.

PITTSBURG.							
		AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Warner, 2b.	4	0	0	1	0	0	
Bigbee, 3b.	3	0	1	4	1	0	
Carey, cf.	3	0	0	3	0	0	
Hinchman, lf.	3	0	1	3	0	0	
J. Wagner, 1b.	3	0	1	3	0	0	
Schulte, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	0	
J. Smith, ss.	3	0	0	2	2	0	
W. Wagner, c.	3	0	1	6	0	0	
Cooper, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0	
*Farmer,	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	29	0	4	24	5	0	

BOSTON.		AB. R. H. PO. A. E.				
Snodgrass, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Maranville, ss.	4	0	2	3	3	0
Fitzpatrick, rf.	2	0	0	4	2	0
Konetchy, 1b.	2	1	0	10	0	0
J. C. Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	3	3	0	0
Egan, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1	0
Gowdy, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Blackburn, c.	2	0	1	3	1	0
Collins, lf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wilcox, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tyler, p.	4	0	1	0	1	0
"Tragressor,"	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Batted for Bigby in ninth.
*Batted for Collins in ninth.

Score by innings: 000 000 000—0
Boston 000 000 01X—1
Pittsburg 000 000 01X—1

Summary: Two-base hits—Maranville, Snodgrass. Sacrifice hit—J. C. Smith. Double plays—J. C. Smith to J. Wagner; Maranville to Fitzpatrick to Konetchy. Bases on balls—Off Cooper six, Tyler 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cooper 8 and 1 in eight; off Tyler, 4 and none in 9. Balk—Cooper. Struck out—By Cooper 5, by Tyler, 4. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, Sept. 27.—R. H. E.
Pittsburg 0 0 0 1 8 0
Boston 1 1 0 1 8 0
Batteries—Cooper and W. Wagner; Tyler and Blackburn, Gowdy.

BRITISH ARMY MEN RELEASED

New York, Sept. 27.—Commissioner of Immigration Howe said at Ellis Island today an order had been received from Washington directing that Major Arthur Humphreys and Lieutenant Hugh Levick, Jr., be granted permission to proceed through this country to Canada. They gave Victoria, B. C., as their destination. Commissioner Howe said the men would be released at once.

"The Quest of Life"

ODAY

ALHAMBRA



BURTON HOLMES TRAVEL PICTURES
Friday and Saturday, "Anton, the Terrible,"
featuring Anita King and Theodore Roberts;
and BILLIE BURKE.
2 TO 11 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA—5c AND 10c

Crown Point, 500@5 3-4c.	Beneficial Life, \$198 bid.
Cottonwood King, 1000@2 3-4c.	Cement Securities, \$100.50 bid;
Dragon Con., 1000@26c.	\$101.50 asked.
Emma Copper, 200@1.75; 100@	Con. Wagon, \$109 bid; \$110 asked.
\$1.65; 1300@1.70; 100@1.72 1-2; 100	Con Life Ins., \$97 bid.
@1.60 seller 60 days.	Ever Fresh Food Co., \$10 asked.
East Crown Point, 3000@1c.	Guardian C. & G. Co., \$15.55 bid.
East Tintic Con., 4000@2 1-2c.	Home Fire Ins., \$307 bid; \$310
Iron Blossom, 300@1.60; 750@	asked.
\$1.57 1-2.	H. J. Grant & Co., \$27.25 bid.
Keystone, 100@1.60.	Hotel Utah Op. Co., \$121 asked.
Lower Mammoth, 1000@4 3-4c.	Inland Crystal Salt, \$95 bid.
Lake Vol., 1000@1-4c.	Intermountain Life, \$13.55 bid.
Miller Hill, 100@16 1-2c.	Layton Sugar, \$180 bid.
May Day, 1500@11c.	Mt. Sta. Telephone, \$113 bid; \$114
O. K. Silver, 200@52c; 300@51c.	asked.
Prince Con., 100@1.35.	Utah Fire Clay, \$71 bid; \$72 asked.
Silver King Coalition, 1300@	Utah Idaho Sugar, \$18.00 bid.
\$2.97 1-2.	Z. C. M. L., \$381 bid; \$395 asked.
Sloux Con., 2000@18c; 3000@17	Utah Power & Light, \$100 bid; \$101
1-2c; 3000@17c.	asked.
Silver Shield, 1000@22c.	Utah Cereal, \$95 asked.
Tintic Central, 4000@4 1-4c.	Lion Coal, \$67.50 bid; \$69 asked.
Tintic Standard, 1200@54c; 200@	Murphy's Groc. & Drug Co., \$95
52c; 400@51c; 800@50c; 100@49 1-2c.	asked.
Utah Con., 1000@2 1-4c.	
Victor Con., 2000@5 1-4c; 4500@	
5 1-2c.	
Wilbert, 300@8 1-2c; 1000@8 1-4c;	
5000@8c.	

Bank Stocks.

Commercial National, \$400 bid.	St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 27.—Leaders
Deseret National, \$307 bid; \$315	of the Brotherhood of Railroad Car-
asked.	men in the northwest met in St. Paul
Deseret Savings, \$1025 bid.	today to decide a plan to demand
Farmer & Stockgrowers, \$88 bid;	higher wages from the Great North-
\$89 asked.	ern, the Northern Pacific, the Cana-
First National, Ogden, \$437.50 bid.	dian Pacific and the Chicago, Milwau-
First National, Logan, \$195 bid.	kee and St. Paul railroads and recog-
First National, Brigham, \$300 bid.	nition of the union by the Great
McCormick & Co., \$280 bid.	Northern. The carmen, it is said,
Merchants, \$98 bid; \$100.50 asked.	were disgruntled over the passage of
National Bank of Republic, \$200.	the Adamson law, providing an eight-
National City bank, \$145 bid.	hour day for trainmen, as they con-
Ogden State bank, \$450 bid.	tend that the law did not include
Security State, \$155 asked.	them.
Salt Lake Security & Trust, \$118	Some of the leaders of the carmen
asked.	predict that a strike will ensue if the
Thatcher Bros., Logan, \$17 bid.	demands to be formulated at the meet-
Utah State National, \$212 bid; \$216	ing should not be granted.
asked.	The railroads have not yet been di-
Utah Savings & Trust, \$95 asked.	rectly addressed by the carmen.
Walker Bros., \$225 bid; \$230 asked.	
Zion's Savings Bank & Trust, \$412	
bid.	
Barnes Banking, \$290 bid.	
First National, Layton, \$150 bid.	
Industrial Stocks.	
Amalgamated Sugar, \$170 bid; \$181	
asked.	

NORTHWEST CARMEN THREATEN STRIKE

NEIGHBORLY.

"Whither away?"
"To call on our new neighbors."
"You consider that a duty?"
"Not at all. But I was away the day they moved in, and so didn't get to see their furniture."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Women's Shoes

SPECIAL
THURSDAY-FRIDAY-SATURDAY

\$1.98

Values to \$5.00 each

Choose from 500 pairs of women's high grade shoes in broken lots. You'll find tans and gunmetals, Goodyear welt styles. Also a lot of cravenette lace shoes, trimmed with patent leather—very nifty. Your opportunity to secure real shoe value for LESS THAN ACTUAL COST.

Clark's

TRUE ECONOMY

Satisfaction is not based on what you pay, but on what you get for what you pay. That's why you should buy "NEVER-RIPE" OVERALLS and "MADE-RITE" SHIRTS. Try them. They will give you more comfort and service for your money than any others you can buy. They always give satisfaction.



John Scowcroft & Sons Co.
Manufacturers
Ogden, Utah.

PIERCE'S TABLE SYRUP

There's a deliciousness in this proper blend of Vermont maple sugar and Utah beehive sugar that makes the hot-cakes and waffles taste "oh, so good." That's the reason the kiddies always ask for "more" of the syrup that is "always good, always pure and always ready."